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The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1913.

WEATHER FORECAST

Tonight and
Tuesday generally
cloudy; warm-
er Tuesday.



Entered as Second-class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah

Besperadoes Engage in a Battle With an Ogden Policeman in Broad Daylight

SHOOTING FOLLOWS DARING ROBBERIES

Thomas Lever Fires at Fleeing Bandits and in Turn Is Shot At—Emil Keller Receives a Scalp Wound as Bullet Plows Through His Hat—Excitement Intense When People Rush to Street at Sound of Shooting

ALL THREE OF HOLDUPS ARE CAPTURED

Small Boy Gives a Clue to One of the Robbers and a Man on Bicycle Trails After the Hold-up—Biel's Meat Market and Exchange Saloon Are Scenes of Bold Crimes—Old Man Struck Over the Head By Butt of Revolver

Following two daring holdups in the heart of the city shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon, when six shots were exchanged between a policeman and desperadoes, three desperate appearing men were arrested and are now in the city jail.

Thomas Martin, Willie Bump and Oscar McSwiggan are the three prisoners and they have been identified as the men who committed the two robberies. Large revolvers were found on each, also money in silver to the amount of more than \$100.

During the exchange of shots in the Exchange saloon, the second place held up, Emil Keller of 1341 Washington avenue received a scalp wound caused by a bullet from one of the desperadoes. Although he bled freely, his wound is not a deep one.

At 1:15 o'clock two men entered the Biel market at 157 25th street and walked to the counter. Matthias Biel, the proprietor, approached them to inquire what they wanted. When he leaned over the counter one of the men placed a revolver against his temple and, with an oath, ordered him to get in his large ice box.

As Biel was obeying the order the men ordered William Moulding, who was sitting at the desk, to do likewise. Moulding did not understand what they meant, as he had not heard the threat and had not seen the gun. When he hesitated he was struck over the head by the butt of one of the revolvers and he was so stunned that it was necessary for Biel to help him into the box to which they had been ordered.

As soon as the two were inside, the holdups went to work on the register, which they opened by pressing the right key, as Biel observed through the window to the cooler. When the silver had been taken—in all \$10—the big register was dumped on the floor and the two looked on the floor to see if other money had fallen out.

As soon as the men left Biel opened a small door to the icebox and climbed into the shop. He called the police by phone at once and gave them the details. He then attended to his friend, Moulding, who was stunned and sick as a result of the blow from the revolver.

When the report reached the police station, Desk Sergeant Walter Wilson at once notified all the patrolmen and others he could communicate with, to scour the city for the men. Biel only reported that two were in his place of business but he remembers seeing the third man outside, apparently on the lookout.

Guard Thomas Lever was at the station when the report came in and he started out on his bicycle. When he reached Twenty-fourth street and Hudson avenue, he learned of the second holdup in the Exchange saloon and, without waiting a moment, he hurried in.

"I heard the shot and went into the saloon in time to see the three men forcing the others out the rear door," said Guard Lever today. "The holdups did not see me enter and, as soon as they got past the screen door, I fired at them after telling them to hold up themselves, but I did not take time aim for fear of hitting two of the men. When I shot two of the men ran through the alley between the Commercial bank and the Ranch saloon. The other made toward Hudson avenue and I lost him back of the Kiesel building."

The noise of the shots alarmed hundreds of people on the streets. When Lever shouted "Stop those men, they are holdups," several people followed the two as they fled up Twenty-fourth street to Washington and thence south along Washington avenue. One of the men ran into the Peery-Kiesel hardware store and the other ran into Burt's dry goods store.

Patrolman Swanson went into Burt's where McSwiggan had run. At the back of the store, Swanson saw the man and the patrolman drew his gun as he approached. At the first order to throw up his hands, the man made a reach for his hip pocket but a threatening attitude on the part of

received a scalp wound, Anton Christensen, who was standing at the door, was slow in obeying the order and was struck over the head with a gun. I did not see this, but the other boys in the saloon saw it and helped Christensen dress the wound."

When Guard Thomas Lever went out the back door of the saloon he was only about twenty feet behind the robbers. One of the trio turned and opened fire. Lever returned the fire and the men then started to run north on Merchants' alley toward 24th street. Two shots were fired at the retreating robbers by the officer.

When the men came out on 24th street two of them turned east toward Washington avenue. The third went toward Hudson avenue. He disappeared in the quickly gathering crowd and finally went to the rear of the Kiesel building and concealed himself in a pile of stone taken from the old Eccles building. After remaining there a few minutes he emerged and walked leisurely out the old Postoffice alley. At Grant avenue he met J. M. Harris, son of Joseph Harris and an employee of the Hudson barber shop, and said:

"Did the fellow get away?" "I think he did," said Harris. "A small boy who was standing near said to Harris:

"That's the man who hid in the rocks."

The man was walking slowly along Grant avenue toward 25th street. Harris jumped on a bicycle and followed the suspect down 25th street. When he near the corner of Lincoln avenue he met Officer Blackburn and informed him that the fellow was one of the holdups.

David Hopkins, the proprietor of the Exchange saloon, was absent from the place when the holdup occurred. He was hurriedly summoned. After checking up the cash register he announced that the holdups had secured \$43.50.

The Biel Robbery. "The men selected the best time in which to rob me," said Mr. Biel in describing the robbery at his place. "There were no persons passing and I suppose the third man was there to warn them if any did come. When they came in they acted as though they were in a hurry and so I stepped to the counter from near my desk to learn what they wished. I was leaning against the counter when one of the men pulled a long black gun and put the barrel against my head so hard it hurt. Calling me by name, he then ordered me to get in the ice box and as I moved toward it, he kept right close to me. When Moulding, who was at my desk, did not understand what was wanted the other man hit him on the head and he staggered so I had to help him in the box. When the man left and went up the street we crawled through the door and I called the police."

The shooting and the exciting chase brought hundreds of people to the scene. When the first two men were brought by Swanson a procession of people accompanied them to the police station and filled up all the space and the crowd remained there until all three had been searched and locked in the upper tier of cells.

O. D. Rasmussen, the Ogden business man who is also interested in Rock Springs, believes the three to be members of a gang who committed some daring robberies in that city last week. He pointed out that a carnival was there last week and the three likely followed the show to this city.

All three men are strangers to the local police. Not one patrolman who saw them at the station remembers seeing them in the city, the police do not connect them with the recent holdups.

Because they called him by his last name Biel, the meat market proprietor, thought at first that they were Ogden people. He believes now that they called him by name because they saw his name above the store.

Held One of Bandits. George Shorten, sanitary inspector, and Jack Harvey, an employee of L. T. Alvord, were the two who held Bump in front of N. O. Ogden's store until the man was arrested by Patrolman Blackburn and Sergeant Peterson.

Detective Robert Burke held Martin in the hardware store while Swanson arrested the other man.

Keller a Farmer. Emily Keller, the one who was shot in the head when he did not hurry fast enough to suit the desperadoes, is a farmer residing at 1349 Washington avenue. He is well known among the meat business men and two of his sons, Emil and Louis, are in business here.

The men working on the third story of the Kiesel building saw the street battle with the bandits, but there was such an uproar in the street below they could not be heard when, after one of the bandits hid in full view of them, they attempted to direct the officers to the hiding place. Later they saw the man boldly walk away and escape through Postoffice alley.

Raise Rate on Ores. Chicago, July 21.—In defense of the action of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railroad in raising its ore rates in the Marquette district from 25 to 30 cents a ton, C. E. Lytle, general superintendent of the road, testified today before an examiner of the United States Interstate Commerce commission that the company was obliged to increase the rates in order to earn a reasonable profit.

"When we made the 25 cent rate many years ago it cost less to operate the road," the witness said. "In recent years the cost of labor and material has increased."

MULHALL ON STAND AGAIN

Former Lobbyist Resumes Testimony After Two Days' Rest—Tells of "Falling Out" With Loudenslager, But Refuses to Explain Cause.

Washington, July 21.—Refreshed by a two-day rest, Martin M. Mulhall, former lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers, continued his story today before the senate investigating committee.

A letter from Thomas Gibson, a New York financial writer, from whom David Lamar testified he got information to base his charge of an \$82,000,000 forgery on the books of the Union Pacific railroad, was put in the record.

Gibson wrote he did not know Lamar; did not now believe there was a forgery; was sending out a retraction to his subscribers. Paul Cravath, counsel for the railroad, put in a letter from a firm of public accountants, explaining the apparent discrepancies on which Lamar based his sensational charges.

The late representative, Henry C. Loudenslager of New Jersey, secretary of the Republican congressional committee in 1908, seemed to have incurred the enmity of Mulhall in October of that year. Mulhall wrote to Secretary Schwedtmann of the manufacturers, "I told this gentleman that the manufacturers of this country were tired of pinhead politics and pinhead politicians. When I was through Mr. Loudenslager offered an apology, claiming that he would be good from this time on, but I plainly gave him to understand that when he comes up for re-election he would hear from our people."

Mulhall did not fully explain why he had fallen out with Loudenslager. Schwedtmann wrote Mulhall in October:

"I do hope that when James E. Watson (of Indiana) gets in the governor's chair he will lay a half dozen of his good friends (?) over his knee and spank them to beat the band, including your special friend, Senator Beveridge. I'd hate false friends more than I do the worst enemies."

Mulhall said all his accounts were kept by an expert who accompanied him on his trips, evidently his wife. "She was driven crazy in the sixth New Jersey campaign," said he. "She kept all my accounts and she was the best politician I ever knew."

A Mulhall expense account dated October 31, 1908, showed an item of \$300 paid to William M. Walsh, of the executive board in the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth congressional districts of Pennsylvania to do general campaign work.

"I think we made a good friend of Senator Doolittle and he made me promise to call on him when we came to Washington," Schwedtmann wrote Mulhall December 1, 1908.

Mulhall wrote Schwedtmann: "We have secured in the persons of George R. Malby, a representative from New York, a man who fills the bill entirely in Judge Jenkins' place when he finishes his term as chairman of the judiciary committee. This has been entirely satisfactory to Mr. Emery and I think it is a splendid move."

It developed, however, Malby did not get the place. "Black list" of congressmen, Republicans and Democrats, who had incurred the enmity of the National Association of Manufacturers, and were to be opposed when they came up for re-election, was presented by Mulhall.

William Hughes, New Jersey, now senator; William E. Wilson of Pennsylvania, now secretary of labor; Thomas D. Nichols of the Tenth Pennsylvania; George A. Pearce of the Sixth Maryland, and John L. Burnett of the Seventh Alabama were described by Mulhall as being on the "permanent black list" because they were always in favor of labor legislation. "Against all these men we made every effort to drive them from public life," said he.

On another list Irvin L. Lenroot and Henry A. Cooper of Wisconsin; August P. Gardner, Massachusetts; Herbert Parsons, New York; William S. Greene, Massachusetts; Victor Murdock, Kansas; James L. McDermott, Illinois; Champ Clark, Missouri; and Gilbert N. Haugen of Iowa, were described as "Cannon's list," and were in disfavor with the organization, Mulhall swore, because of their opposition to Speaker Cannon. On another list were "Morse and Nelson, Wisconsin; Harry L. Maynard of Virginia, and Loudenslager of New Jersey. Mulhall swore that the names had been furnished by Congressman Watson or by "Mr. Childs," a clerk to the house committee on war claims in 1910.

November 2, 1908, two days before election, Mulhall wrote Schwedtmann: "Following is a list of congressmen I would advise to, who I feel sure will be elected, and who have been our friends in the past."

The list included Sherman, Cannon, Burleigh, Dalsell, Denby, Dwight, Fairchild, Fassett, Fordney, Hepburn,

Longworth, McKinley, Malby, Mann, Moon, Moore, Parsons, Payne, Rainey, and about forty others.

On November 4, 1908, Schwedtmann wrote to Mulhall:

"So far we have wired only Mr. Taft, Sherman and Mr. Cannon."

BURGERS KILL OFFICER. New York, July 21.—John Cahill, a policeman, was killed early today, probably by burglars, whom he surprised in an attempt to break into the rectory back of St. Matthew's Catholic church in Brooklyn. The marks of burglars' tools were found on the door of the rectory.

SITUATION ALARMING

President Wilson Anxiously Awaiting Arrival of the Ambassador From Mexico—Important Developments Expected to Take Place Very Soon.

Washington, July 21.—Alarming reports of an approaching crisis in Mexico have been received here by high government officials. It was authoritatively stated today on unimpeachable authority that the developments of the coming two weeks are regarded as fraught with tremendous importance to the Huerta government.

So delicate is the information they contain that an intimation of the advice became known today only with the stipulation that it was unofficial and that it should not be represented as being the view of any official of the United States government.

Authoritative publication of the nature of the advice, it was said, probably would precipitate the very crisis the dispatches forecast. The means by which the predicted events were to be brought to pass or what was to follow were not hinted at in the reports which so far have found no reflection in the military or naval preparations by the United States.

Meanwhile the administration is marking time on the Mexican problem, pending the arrival of Ambassador Wilson from Mexico City, which is expected by Thursday or Friday.

President Wilson finds himself in the same state of doubt as to actual conditions in the rebellion-torn republic as he did when in the hope of getting at the facts he summoned the American ambassador to the capital. He realizes that even the Americans scattered throughout Mexico, individually are unable to get a comparative view of the situation in the whole country, their judgment being affected by purely local events. From the Mexican capital come reports that have turned every engagement into a federal victory and so far the administration has heard absolutely nothing except through the press reports from the Constitutional side of the case. This has led to an intimation that information of reliable character from that source would be welcomed by the administration.

At the request of Secretary Bryan, Surgeon General Blue of the public health service has ordered quarantine officers at Havana and Key West to expedite the passage of Ambassador Wilson.

Want Gunboat at Frontera. Washington, July 21.—The suggestion from Consul Lespinasse at Frontera, Tabasco, that a United States gunboat there would quiet the fears of Americans who are apprehensive because rebels have threatened to attack that port and already have occupied a few American owned plantations near the city is being considered but no request has yet been made to the navy department for additional war craft in the Gulf of Mexico.

Americans in Danger. Mexico City, July 21.—The American embassy acting under instructions from Washington today made representations to the Mexican foreign office relative to the danger in which a number of Americans in the town of Madera, in the state of Chihuahua, were placed. The embassy urged the dispatch of troops for their protection.

Wilson Late at Havana. Havana, July 21.—The arrival of Henry Lane Wilson, United States ambassador to Mexico, was awaited at sunrise today, but the steamer Mexico was delayed on its voyage from Vera Cruz, and is not expected to reach here until late this afternoon.

Orozco's Troops Enroute. El Paso, Texas, July 21.—Federal advisers to Juarez from Chihuahua state that Pascual Orozco's force of federal irregular troops, repairing the railroad north to Chihuahua from Torreon, encountered and defeated Manuel Chao's rebel band south of Chihuahua Saturday, killing ninety. In the first engagement 75 rebels were killed. They returned to the attack and lost fifteen more.

Oregon Wants to Visit Hospital. Nogales, Ariz., July 20.—Answering a query from General Alfaro Obregon, commander-in-chief of Sonora

insurgent troops, General Hugh L. Scott, commanding the border patrol, said today that General Obregon might visit a hospital here to receive treatment for a sunstroke, from which the Mexican commander suffered some days ago. General Scott added, however, that he would be allowed to return to Mexico only on permission of the department of state.

General Obregon said he would not come to the Arizona city unless assured positively of freedom to cross back at will. Incidentally he denied the reported interference in the campaign of the part of the foreign consuls at Guaymas. He said the withdrawal of the state troops under his command was only on account of the suffering of non-combatants, whom he said were deprived of water by the federals.

Interstate Commerce Commission Makes Rulings on Freight Rates—Other Orders and Changes Made in Tariffs.

Washington, July 21.—Class and commodity freight rates from St. Louis, Mo., and other Mississippi river crossings taken the same rates, to destinations in interior Kansas were held by the Interstate Commerce commission today to be unreasonable and discriminatory. Reasonable maximum rates, materially lower than existing rates, were prescribed in selected points and the carriers were ordered to readjust their commodity rates relatively to all points.

Hold Rate Unreasonable. Washington, July 21.—The Interstate Commerce commission held today that the all-rail freight rate on wheat from Minneapolis to New York City, via Chicago, Ill., and Lockport, N. Y., was unreasonable to the extent that it exceeded the rate contemporaneously on flour, 25 cents on a hundred pounds. The railroad will be required by October 1 to readjust their tariffs so as to meet the commission's conclusions.

Mediators Open Headquarters. New York, July 21.—Judge William L. Chambers and G. W. W. Hanger, who were appointed by President Wilson on Saturday as commissioner and assistant commissioner of the board of mediation and conciliation under the terms of the Newlands' amendment to the Erdman act, today established headquarters in an attempt to mediate the differences existing between the eastern roads and their 80,000 or more trainmen and conductors.

The federal commissioners arranged for their first business of today to meet Eliza Bee, chairman of the railroad managers' conference, to learn the railroad's side of the dispute. A prevailing belief was that the railroad would consent to a compromise by withdrawing their grievances for the time being, with the understanding that they will be taken up as soon as the employees' demands have been arbitrated. It was said that the Union leaders would stand firm against the arbitration of the two controversies at the same time, but were willing to agree to the separate hearings.

Chinese in Big Mutiny. New Orleans, July 21.—Mutiny of 25 Chinese on the steamship Comus, arriving today from New York, resulted in a panic among the passengers, the probable fatal shooting of one of the mutineers, the wounding of three others and slight injuries to First Officer M. L. Proctor of the Comus. The general fight occurred on the forward deck of the steamer today.

Proctor probably owes his life to the bravery of Mrs. Florence Shaw, a stewardess, who saved him from being thrown over the rail by the infuriated Chinese.

The officer had ordered all the Chinese to the hold, when the vessel was about forty miles from New Orleans. The Orientals protested that the heat was too intense. When Proctor insisted, six of them rushed him to the rail. Then Mrs. Shaw appeared and battled her way among the Chinese, preventing them from throwing Proctor overboard.

Proctor drew his weapon and began firing. Other members of the crew and several passengers rushed into the melee. Finally the Orientals were cowed by superior forces and were sent to the hold. The most seriously injured man is shot through the lungs, probably fatally.

The Chinese were brought here to act as strikebreakers for the United Fruit company, whose seamen recently walked out. Each is under \$500 bond.

Missouri's Good Roads. Jefferson City, July 21.—Governor Major issued a proclamation today setting apart Wednesday and Thursday, August 20 and 21, as public holidays, to be known as "Good Road Days."

Every able-bodied man in the rural districts and cities of the state is to put in these days working on the public highways.

The governor asks that all ordinary business be suspended and that wherever possible the men put in full time on the permanent improvement of the roads, either dragging, ditching or making culverts or bridges or whatever will accomplish the greatest good.

The women in the rural districts are requested to aid by furnishing the volunteer workers with lunches and encouraging them with their presence and good cheer. The Commercial clubs and the booster organizations are called on to render every assistance in their power.

The governor estimates that work approximating more than a million dollars in value will result.

Suffragists in a Battle. London, July 21.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant suffragette leader, who outwitted the police on Saturday, was arrested this afternoon when she was entering a public hall to attend the weekly convocation of the Women's Social and Political Union. She had intended at the meeting to issue another defiant challenge to the government.

Detectives pounced on Mrs. Pankhurst with dramatic suddenness and whisked her away in a taxicab.

A few of the women accompanying Mrs. Pankhurst made an attempt to rescue her and in doing so vigorously thrashed the detectives with their umbrellas. Six of them were arrested.

A big force of uniformed policemen closed up behind Mrs. Pankhurst and her captors and stemmed the rush of infuriated women, whose yells of "murderers, assassins," drew great crowds to the scene.

Some of the women used hat pins as weapons of offense and several persons were badly hurt.

When she arrived at Holloway jail, Mrs. Pankhurst refused to leave the taxicab and was carried in by detectives.

CHINESE IN BIG MUTINY

Brooklyn Wins. Brooklyn, July 21.—(National.) R. H. E. Pittsburgh .. 6 8 5 Brooklyn .. 13 15 1 Batteries—Hendrix, Robinson, Cooper and Simon, Coleman; Hagan, Allen and Miller, Fischer.

Naps Defeat Red Sox. Cleveland, July 21.—(American.) R. H. E. Boston .. 1 5 0 Cleveland .. 6 10 1 Batteries—Mosley, Hall and Thomas; Blanding and O'Neil.

Giants 8, Cardinals 4. New York, July 21.—(National.) R. H. E. St. Louis .. 4 5 0 New York .. 8 9 3 Batteries—Harmon, Burk, Geyer, Doak and Wingo, Hartley; Wilts, Crandall and Meyer.

Quakers 3, Reds 1. Philadelphia, July 21.—(National.) Cincinnati .. 1 5 0 Philadelphia .. 3 9 1 Batteries—Suggs, Brown and Kling; Seaton and Killifer.

Cubs 6, Braves 2. Boston, July 21.—(National.) R. H. E. Chicago .. 6 10 3 Boston .. 2 8 0 Batteries—Overall and Needham; Rudolph and Rariden.

(Additional Sports on Page Two.)

MISSOURI'S GOOD ROADS

Governor Major Issues Proclamation Setting Aside Aug. 20 and 21 as Days When People Will Improve the State Highways.

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Attempt to Reserve Emmeline Pankhurst From the Police—Use Hatpins Effectively—

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